

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Technical Information Service

PB-257 599

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT'S WATER POLLUTION CONTROL
ADVISORY BOARD HELD AT HONOLULU, HAWAII ON
JUNE 7-10, 1971

PRESIDENT'S WATER POLLUTION CONTROL
ADVISORY BOARD

AUGUST 16, 1971

284036

PB 257 599

**REPORT
OF
THE PUNAHOU'S WATER POLLUTION
CONTROL ADVISORY BOARD**

HONOLULU, HAWAII

JUNE, 7-10, 1971

**Environmental Protection Agency
Washington, D.C. 20460**

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
SPRINGFIELD, VA. 22161**

BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA SHEET		1. Report No.	2.	3. Recipient's Accession No. PB-257 599
4. Title and Subtitle Report of the President's Water Pollution Control Advisory Board Held at Honolulu, Hawaii on June 7-10, 1971		5. Report Date 16 Aug 71		
7. Author(s)		6.		
9. Performing Organization Name and Address President's Water Pollution Control Advisory Board Washington, D. C.		8. Performing Organization Rept. No.		
		10. Project/Task/Work Unit No.		
		11. Contract/Grant No.		
12. Sponsoring Organization Name and Address		13. Type of Report & Period Covered		
		14.		
15. Supplementary Notes				
16. Abstracts The President's Water Pollution Control Advisory Board met June 7-10, 1971, in the state of Hawaii at the invitation of the Honorable John A. Burns, Governor. It was the Board's first visit to Hawaii since 1963. The purpose of the Board's meeting was to review progress to abate water pollution from industry, municipalities and Federal installations since the 1963 meeting and to focus attention on existing problems in the state.				
17. Key Words and Document Analysis. 17a. Descriptors *Water pollution, *Hawaii, Meetings.				
17b. Identifiers/Open-Ended Terms				
17c. COSATI Field Group 13 B				
18. Availability Statement National Technical Information Service Springfield, Virginia 22161		19. Security Class (This Report) UNCLASSIFIED		21. No. of Pages 33p
		20. Security Class (This Page) UNCLASSIFIED		22. Price 4.00/2.25

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

August 16, 1971

Water Pollution
Control
Advisory Board

Honorable William D. Ruckelshaus
Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency
Washington, D.C. 20460

Dear Mr. Administrator:

The President's Water Pollution Control Advisory Board met June 7-10, 1971, in the State of Hawaii at the invitation of the Honorable John A. Burns, Governor. It was the Board's first visit to Hawaii since 1963. The purpose of the Board's meeting was to review progress to abate water pollution from industry, municipalities and Federal installations since the 1963 meeting and to focus attention on existing problems in the State.

Acting as Chairman for the meeting was Mr. Gary H. Baise, Assistant to the Administrator, EPA. Mr. Louis B. Clapper was designated as Vice Chairman. Board members present were: Dr. Melbourne R. Carriker; Mr. William D. Farr; Mr. Ray W. Ferguson; Dr. Wallace W. Harvey, Jr.; Mr. Ralph W. Kittle; Mr. Stuart M. Long; Mr. Parker E. Miller; Mrs. Samuel Rome.

After introduction of guests, Mr. Baise called on Mr. Paul DeFalco, Jr., EPA Interim Regional Coordinator, Region IX to brief the Board on pollution problems in Hawaii prior to the beginning of tours for the Board to view firsthand various pollution areas on the Islands. Mr. DeFalco presented a series of slides illustrating Hawaii's major problems. He pointed out that Hawaii's problems differ from those of mainland states in that Hawaii's problems are of its own creation. There is no interstate transport of pollution through the air and water.

Inspection Tour, Island of Oahu

On June 7, the Board made an inspection tour of the Island of Oahu including Pearl Harbor. Pollution problems were viewed from the lookouts at Punchbowl and Muanu Pali, and from two Marine Corps helicopters. The Board viewed raw sewage being discharged from Honolulu's 50 million-gallon-per-day outfall off Sand Island, a short distance from the Honolulu shoreline and the beaches of Waikiki; sedimentation and soil erosion problems in Kaneohe Bay; and oil and sewage mixing with silt in Pearl Harbor.

The Board was also given a briefing by Capt. L.G. Timberlake, who described the Navy's model program to clean up Pearl Harbor. The Army, Navy and Air Force have cooperated in the construction of a tri-service sewage treatment plant that already has removed much of the raw sewage that had been dumped into the harbor. But much remains to be done, Capt. Timberlake said, as he showed slides of the forms of pollution entering the harbor. The pollution includes silt and other runoff from nearby agricultural and urban lands, as well as oil pollution from the Navy's own facilities. The Pearl Harbor program is an effort to eliminate all sources of water, air, land and noise pollution. The Navy is programming its own control and working on a cooperative effort with other Federal agencies, the City and the State to eliminate pollution sources over which the Navy has no control.

At the end of the day, Chairman Baise stated that the pollution problems on Oahu are serious and that City and State officials must act and act quickly to preserve a clean environment. Mr. Baise also said he was impressed that the military is recognizing its responsibilities.

Inspection Tour, Island of Hawaii

On June 8, the Board traveled by plane to Hilo, Island of Hawaii to inspect waste disposal systems and practices by sugar mills and to review clean-up plans and progress by the sugar industry. The primary pollution problem emanating from the sugar industry is the dumping of mud, silt and cane trash from sugar cane washing operations into the ocean. This is affecting beaches, streams, fishing grounds and coral reefs throughout the State.

Two sugar companies, C. Brewer & Co. and Theodore H. Davis & Co., Ltd., presented their clean-up plans to the Board. Mr. William B. Case, Vice President, C. Brewer & Co., and Mr. Francis S. Morgan, Executive in Charge of Sugar Operations, Theodore H. Davis & Co., addressed the Board. Their plan would eliminate all trash and bagasse from their Hamakua Coast mills by late 1973, and clean up all coastal discharges by 1976. These timetables were negotiated and agreement reached between the State and Island of Hawaii sugar companies. Nevertheless, Chairman Baise and other Board members expressed concern that the timetables appeared to be overlong and may have to be accelerated.

Following these discussions, the Board inspected "dry cleaning" operations for washing cane at the Paauhau Sugar Mill. The Paauhau mill has the state's only "dry cleaner". The Board also inspected land reclamation practices of the Puna Sugar Company. These reclaimed lands are then used for sugar growing and harvesting.

The Board concluded its visit by touring the volcano area and returned by air to Honolulu at 7:00 PM.

Public Meeting

The Board's hearings on water pollution problems in the State of Hawaii were held in the Sheraton-Waikiki Hotel on June 9, 8:30 AM to 5:30 PM and from 8:00 PM to 11:30 PM. The participants represented municipal, county and State government; Federal agencies; industry, conservation, civic and other citizen groups having interest in the environment; and private citizens.

Chairman Baise in opening the meeting introduced the Board members and explained the Board's legislative background, function and purpose, including its holding of meetings from time to time in various parts of the country to focus public attention upon regional water pollution problems. Mr. Baise also introduced Mrs. Patsy Chun, a representative of Senator Hiram Fong's office. Mrs. Chun will be reporting the activities of the Board to Senator Fong.

Because of the great number of statements presented it has not been possible to include summaries of all of them in this report. However, following are highlights from a selected number of statements, those which generated the most discussion by the Board members.

Honorable John A. Burns, Governor of Hawaii

Governor Burns extended a warm welcome to the Board and expressed appreciation for its visit to Hawaii. The Governor indicated that in his judgement the general environment in Hawaii is a good one. The State's approach to controlling environmental pollution is three-fold:

- To adopt environmental standards which will preserve the existing quality of water, land and air where the quality is high and improve it where it is below standard.
- To develop programs designed to prevent new forms of degrading pollution from eroding the environment.
- To continue leadership in an educational movement so that all citizens are made conscious of their contribution to pollution and to impress upon all the common goal of improving and making this a socially desirable habit.

The Governor recently established the Office of Environmental Quality Control, which has been deliberately placed in the Executive Office because of the Governor's desire that its functions receive immediate attention and the full thrust of executive sanction in its vital mission. The Environmental Quality Control Office is responsible for coordinating all the State's wide range of environmental functions and also to take the longer view in assessing programs

that may seem less relevant today but which may impinge more directly on environmental factors tomorrow.

The Governor seeks to bring all the various state elements working together to achieve higher environmental standards for Hawaii.

Governor Burns in closing indicated that the State was privileged and honored by the Board's visit and pledged his assistance in any way possible.

Mr. Russell Freeman, Director, EPA Pacific Islands Basin Office

Mr. Freeman presented a summary of a DHEW report on water pollution by the sugar industry that was developed in response to the Board's Hawaii meeting in 1963. In that meeting, the Board pointed out the importance of pollution-free water for tourism and recreation and cautioned the sugar and pineapple industries about their pollution of Hawaii's waters.

Following the Board's report, the Hawaii Department of Health commissioned the study of the Hawaii sugar industry which would hopefully lead to a reduction or elimination of the pollution. Hawaii had no water quality standards as the study began, but State and Federal water quality standards were adopted and approved before the report was completed. The report found the sugar industry in violation of several of the water quality standards and recommended that remedial steps be taken.

Ensuing discussion brought out the following:

Information about natural sedimentation and erosion along the shoreline is scanty. One study was made of the extent of siltation on the ocean bottom. In this study, sediment was covering and choking our coral near a mill outfall on Hawaii. Based on limited surveys in this study, fish populations were reduced in the vicinity of the mill discharge. Unfortunately, the scope of the study was limited and the results were indefinite.

Rear Admiral Thomas B. Hayward, Commandant, Fourteenth Naval District, Department of Defense

The military community in Oahu is working in support of the mandate set forth in Presidential Executive Order 11507 and the deadline of 31 December 1972 which it establishes for having pollution abatement projects completed or underway. The major portion of the military's water pollution control projects already have corrective action underway and many are well on their way toward completion.

Admiral Hayward described the military services' water pollution

control programs, individually, starting with the Air Force. Domestic sewage, subterranean oil, and industrial wastes are the primary offenders involved.

The Air Force has implemented a continuing program (1) to identify, evaluate, and eliminate problem areas in the existing facilities, (2) to institute pollution abatement measures in future construction, and (3) to promote closer coordination with other Federal, municipal, and state environmental control agencies.

Admiral Hayward said initial results of the program have been satisfying, and problem areas identified are being corrected or programmed for future correction. Admiral Hayward detailed the progress the Air Force has made in cleaning up fuel contamination and industrial wastes. Total expenditure required to accomplish Air Force water pollution abatement programs to date is \$1,748,000.

The Army's primary water pollution problem is domestic sewage generated in the Schofield Barracks area and Helemano Military Reservation (both located in Central Oahu) and the Fort Shafter and Tripler General Hospital area near Honolulu. The status of corrective actions for these facilities is as follows:

The construction of secondary treatment facilities for the existing Schofield Barracks sewage treatment plant is scheduled to commence in August of this year, pending approval by the Environmental Protection Agency and the State Department of Health. The Fort Shafter-Tripler Hospital sewage which is now discharged untreated through an ocean outfall at Sand Island, will in the future receive treatment and disposal services from proposed City and County facilities to be built on Sand Island.

The construction of secondary treatment facilities of the Helemano sewage treatment plant has been funded and is scheduled to commence in October of this year. Preliminary coordination with the Environmental Protection Agency has been accomplished.

Control measures on other pollution sources have also been implemented. For example, a continuing surveillance program is being conducted on a weekly basis on all Army potable water supplies and systems, swimming pools, and beaches. Chemical and bacteriological analyses are undertaken to insure that the water is free of contaminants and meets all applicable standards. About \$5,000,000 will have been expended or programmed by the Army on water pollution abatement projects by the end of Fiscal Year 1972.

The Navy and Marine Corps figure predominately in the water pollution abatement program for Oahu due to the number, variety, location and industrial orientation of their shore facilities. Navy ships with their oily wastes and waste water discharges add to this problem. The

major Navy water pollution control projects related to shore facilities have been completed or are now under construction. Upon completion of a number of active contracts totaling \$9.5 million by mid-calendar year 1972, all Naval activities in the State will either be connected to a City and County treatment plant or will be receiving secondary level treatment in Navy facilities, with two exceptions--Iroquois Point Housing areas on Oahu and the FMRF on Kauai. A \$320,000 sewage treatment project is presently in the FY 72 Navy military construction program to correct the situation on Kauai. An agreement in principal has been reached with City officials regarding the Iroquois Point discharges. However, timing is a problem as the Honouliuli treatment plant operation construction is not projected until 1975. While the secondary treatment facility at MCAS Kaneohe meets current standards, a recent upgrading of water classification standards for certain Kaneohe Bay areas will require elimination of the Bay outfall and diversion to an ocean outfall on the Kailua Bay side of the peninsula. Agreement has been reached in principle with City and County officials for a military tie-in at MCAS Kaneohe to the City's proposed ocean outfall. The City and County timetable for the outfall construction starts in early 1973.

The termination of the Fleet Fire Fighting School operation, more strict controls of ships' fueling and oily waste water disposal, and recent, extensive shoreline cleanup efforts are indications of the Navy's efforts to regulate every phase of Navy pollutants.

Ensuing discussion brought out the following:

At the present time, Navy ships are not allowed to discharge oily wastes at all, and Admiral Hayward thought that the long-term practice would probably be to install sewage treatment plants into ships rather than using shore facilities. Dock-side facilities, in Admiral Hayward's opinion, would probably prove too costly to build and operate.

Colonel Roy A. Sanders, Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers,
Honolulu District Engineer

Colonel Sanders is responsible for administering the Federal Permit Program in Hawaii, Guam and Samoa, under the Refuse Act of 1899. He said the cooperation between the Hawaii State Department of Health, the Governor's Office of Environmental Quality Control and the local EPA office in developing the Permit Program had been outstanding. However, he recommended more flexibility in the application of water quality standards.

Ensuing discussion brought out the following:

Any permit applications filed with the State Health Department

are also considered by the Corps for compliance with Federal requirements. Many of the state permits do not have enough information for the Federal forms.

The question of placing responsibility for the Permit Program with the Corps of Engineers was briefly discussed. Colonel Sanders said that the Corps has the authorized positions to process the permits, but they have been unable to recruit. He favored the retention of the permit processing by the Corps of Engineers rather than transferring it to EPA, because many of the permit requests cross lines and the Corps is experienced with permit systems since it has its own related to navigation and construction in navigable waters. Colonel Sanders said the Corps of Engineers issues or denies its permits solely on the recommendations of the State Department of Health and EPA.

Mayor Frank F. Fasi, City and County of Honolulu

The City and County of Honolulu is engaged in a comprehensive water quality program with special emphasis on waste disposal. While the scope of the program is island-wide, the highest priority is being given to the Honolulu-Pearl Harbor area since the City of Honolulu discharges 55 mgd of raw sewage into the ocean. The City is planning construction of a primary sewage treatment plant to be located on Sand Island at the mouth of Honolulu Harbor. Design is underway and construction will be completed hopefully by November 1973. There has been criticism on the decision for a primary plant as opposed to secondary. However, based on extensive data collection and on expert opinion it was demonstrated that apart from financial savings, a primary plant with a long outfall is better than a secondary plant with a shorter outfall.

The City has come up with preliminary plans for an Oahu-wide program of wastewater treatment. However, the total cost of implementing such a system would range near \$265 million over a 50-year period, with \$150 million of that amount needed in the next 10 years. The State's share of the funding during this period will be \$37 million. Honolulu residents are already over-taxed and there aren't many new sources of tax revenue left. More Federal funds are needed.

In conclusion Mayor Fasi made the following observations and suggestions:

- Give us the money and tell us to do the job, but not how to do it.
- Give us the benefit of expert technical knowledge accumulated by the Federal Government.
- Federal funds, once appropriated, should be released

promptly and without strings.

Ensuing discussion brought out the following:

Honolulu needs more funds for construction of necessary sewage treatment plants. It was agreed that the industry causing most of the pollution should bear most of the cost of a surcharge for use of the treatment plants. Hawaii's sugar industry has its own facilities, and the pineapple industry cannot bear the entire cost. An additional tax on hotel rooms is not favored by the Governor and legislature. Since tourism is the third-largest industry in Hawaii it would be logical for it to bear a sizeable portion of the sewage treatment costs.

Mr. E.M. Wood, Assistant Division Engineer, Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration

The FHWA has issued guidelines outlining procedures for maintaining water quality and reduction of possible soil erosion occurring during and following highway construction, and for the draining of storm water from Federal-aid and direct Federal highway construction projects. Since January 1, 1967, Federal-aid plans, specifications, and estimates must contain promises to keep pollution of all waters by highway construction to a minimum. To assure compliance, all states were requested to review their existing construction specifications and incorporate any necessary changes to accomplish the objective and intent of the guidelines.

Dr. Walter B. Quisenberry, Director of Health, State of Hawaii

The Department of Health is responsible for the control of any pollution which is harmful, detrimental or injurious to our public water supplies, fish and aquatic life, wildlife, or adversely affects recreational, agricultural, industrial or other legitimate uses of water.

Since the adoption of water quality standards in March 1968, there have been many encouraging signs of progress toward pollution abatement. More effective programs are now underway in research, construction, water quality surveillance and in development of comprehensive shoreline planning in controlling pollution. The public too has become more responsive to water pollution abatement and has responded in a cooperative fight for clean water.

Some of the major sources of pollution of Hawaii's waters are municipal sewage and wastes from agricultural and industrial operations. There are presently still some gaps in the control efforts and in the activities of industry. A major obstacle is the large backlog of needed municipal and industrial waste treatment works.

The Department of Health's program goals for water pollution abatement for the next five years will accomplish the preservation of all State waters and the upgrading of critical water areas.

These program goals are:

1. Treatment or elimination of all raw sewage discharges;
2. Stringent control of soil runoff;
3. Elimination of the dumping of municipal solid waste, industrial trash and bagasse into State waters; and
4. Removal of waste discharges from State Class AA waters.

The greater part of Honolulu's sewage is discharged without treatment off Sand Island. It is expected that construction will begin on the Sand Island sewage treatment plant in 1972.

There are other major municipal outlets which at present continue to discharge untreated sewage into State waters. These include outlets located at Waipahu (Oahu), Kahului (Maui), Wailuku (Maui), Paia (Maui), Lahaina (Maui), and Port Allen (Kauai). Plans have already been implemented by the respective county governments to construct facilities to treat these discharges.

Twenty-two private sugar plantation camps located on the Counties of Hawaii, Maui and Kauai are also discharging untreated sewage into State waters. Sugar industry representatives are negotiating with the State regarding the deadlines imposed by the Department of Health for treating these discharges, but it is hoped that many of these discharges will be corrected during this coming fiscal year.

Agreements are being developed between the Departments of Health and Transportation to resolve the problem of vessel discharge of untreated sewage.

Soil erosion and sediment have caused considerable degradation to Hawaii's coastal waters. Silt and soil are also filling some estuaries and may be affecting coral and other marine life. Kaneohe Bay and Pearl Harbor are two large water areas which are afflicted by such deposits.

Control programs for soil runoff from existing and new land developments have been implemented. At the present time, all developers are required to file an application for land development and to submit satisfactory plans for control of erosion with the Department of Health. Immediate planting of slopes with grass is a minimum requirement for approval of land construction.

The agricultural industries are also required to look into more efficient control of soil runoff from irrigation tail waters and industrial process waters. Settling ponds, impoundments and mechanical clarifiers are some of the mechanisms used to complement sound soil conservation practices.

The discharge of trash and floating materials into State waters is not compatible with the Department of Health's water pollution abatement efforts. Sugar trash and bagasse are presently being discharged by eight coastal sugar plantations on the island of Hawaii. Negotiations are currently underway to arrive at a mutually satisfactory schedule of actions by the sugar industry to control this source of water pollution.

Municipal trash and refuse are also presently being discharged into coastal waters from six dump sites located on the Island of Hawaii. Four of these sites are private dumps owned by sugar companies, while two ocean dumps are operated by the County of Hawaii. It is the Department of Health's goal to eliminate all ocean dump discharge during the coming fiscal year.

The fourth goal adopted by the Department of Health is the removal and control of waste discharges into Class AA water areas. The uses to be protected in this class of waters are oceanographic research, propagation of shell fish and marine life, conservation of coral reefs and wilderness areas and aesthetic enjoyment.

It is the State's objective that these waters remain in as nearly their natural pristine state as possible with an absolute minimum of pollution from any source.

Ensuing discussion brought out the following:

A question was raised concerning the penalties under Hawaii's law for discharging without a permit. Dr. Quisenberry called on Mr. Thomas Pico, Deputy Attorney General, for response to this question. Mr. Pico explained that the penalty is a \$500 fine. It is a civil fine and there is no criminal fine. The Attorney General is the only one who can bring suit under Hawaii's law. Two actions have been initiated under the State's water quality standards. One resulted in a court order to remove a pineapple waste discharger from the canal into which it was discharging. However, the problem was not solved since the canal was hooked up to the County of Kauai sewer line which was discharging into the ocean. The other action was against a local meat packing company and is still in court.

Dr. Doak C. Cox, Director of the Environmental Quality Center,
University of Hawaii

Dr. Cox was primarily concerned with an account in the morning

newspaper, which said the decision to accept the sugar industry's cleanup timetable was partially based on the University's inability to prove environmental damage from trash and bagasse discharge into the ocean.

Dr. Cox said the statement in the paper was misleading, because the University Environmental Center had never been asked for an evaluation of the damage. However, he supported the industry's proposals, saying that three more years of pollution could not do much in an area where thirty years of pollution had already accumulated, and he rejected the proposed interim solution because the "social cost" would be too high. He also opposed the implementation of a two-year plan on the grounds that it would be too expensive, both socially and economically.

Mr. Howard Nakamura, Director of Planning, County of Maui

Mr. Nakamura represented Mayor Elmer Cravalho who was not able to appear due to a previous commitment.

The County of Maui is presently making a transition from an agriculturally-oriented economy, to one which is more balanced and diversified. This includes a substantial reliance on tourism so the County is vitally concerned that an effective program to abate water pollution is established.

Maui's major problems include discharge of untreated, raw sewage into the ocean at several points along the shoreline, and silting and discoloration along the shore created by storm runoff.

With the help of Federal grants from HUD and EPA the highest priorities have been placed on sewer projects, as follows: Kaunakakai, Molokai; Lanai City, Lanai; Wailuku-Kahului; Kihei and Lahaina. All of the above projects are in either the design or construction stage.

In addition, the County is in the final stages of completing a comprehensive, county-wide, Sewer, Water and Drainage General Plan. The County's Resource Conservation and Development Program was recently approved by the Department of Agriculture. This program should be of substantial assistance in implementing projects to control storm runoff.

To illustrate the County's degree of commitment to abate all forms of water pollution, Mr. Nakamura presented the following information:

The County's proposed Capital Improvement Plan for 1971-72 totals \$11,192,000. Of this amount, approximately 75% is earmarked for sewer projects. Within recent months, the

County of Maui floated a \$14 million bond issue. Of this amount, \$9,760,000 is set aside for use in sewer projects.

In closing, Mr. Nakamura raised two areas that the County feels should receive additional consideration by the Federal Government:

1. It is becoming increasingly difficult to keep up with the different requirements and with the constant changes in State and Federal water pollution programs. The County of Maui urges that requirements be mutually agreed upon, and certified by a central certifying system which would be acceptable to all granting agencies.
2. The County of Maui has made a substantial financial commitment to controlling water pollution, both in terms of the 1971-72 CIP budget and the six-year CIP program. The State of Hawaii, which is moving over to a two-year budgeting system, has likewise appropriated substantial portions of the matching funds required for implementation of construction projects. However, the bulk of these projects cannot be completed without a substantial portion of the funding coming from the Federal Government. The County suggests that some sort of priority system or program of funding be clearly established on a State-wide basis, in order that the State and County governments can more wisely program their appropriations and expenditures. If the Federal matching share for a specific project will not be available for three or four years, it would be in the best interests of the community if the County could free funds for some other needed project.

Ensuing discussion brought out the following:

In discussing Maui's funding for environmental programs, it was pointed out that the much wealthier area of Honolulu was having a hard time finding money. Mr. Nakamura was questioned about Maui's willingness to support funding for environmental programs that are much more extensive and costly than those of the much wealthier Honolulu. He said that Maui's success was due to a combination of the Administration, the legislative body and community attitudes; particularly a community willingness to float the \$14 million bonds.

Mr. Tony Hodges, President, Life of the Land

Mr. Hodges stated that the State of Hawaii has not enforced, is not enforcing, and will not enforce the water quality standards, and the standards will not be enforced until the Federal Government intervenes. Mr. Hodges then proceeded to discuss a number of examples to illustrate his points.

Mr. Hodges brought suit against the Director of the Department of Health and the Attorney General of the State of Hawaii to compel them to enforce the water quality standards. The action was eventually dismissed on grounds of insufficient evidence. The case is presently being appealed to the State Supreme Court.

As evidence that the State is not enforcing the water quality standards, Mr. Hodges indicated that permits were being granted when the application did not even provide the amount of wastes being discharged, and that prosecution would be impossible without this information. He also mentioned that the time schedules contained in the implementation plan of the water quality standards have not and are not being met.

With regard to future enforcement, Mr. Hodges cited a "secret" meeting held on June 3, 1971, between the State and the sugar industry wherein Lt. Governor Ariyoshi allegedly informed all those present that:

1. Contested hearings requested by polluters whose permits were being denied or revoked will not be held.
2. There would be no prosecution or court action against polluters.
3. If the Federal Government attempted to bring action against sugar polluters, then the sugar companies and the State would join forces against such an attempt.

Mr. Hodges then listed a number of actions that the Board and EPA can take to attack water pollution problems in all states, but that are particularly applicable to Hawaii. A partial list of these recommendations is as follows:

1. Give citizens the right to sue officials to compel enforcement of anti-pollution laws. Seek such legislation.
2. Create, by legislation, a National Environmental Defense Fund to pay the costs of suits in which a citizen brings a suit on behalf of the environment. Any monies recovered from such a suit would be returned to the fund.
3. Make all EPA files open to the public. Severely restrict the evasive action of public servants who use inter-office memoranda, etc., to get around the Freedom of Information Act.
4. Make all state files (where the agency receives EPA support) open to the public.

5. Seek legislation to provide bounties in all anti-pollution laws.
6. Seek legislation to make all fines (for violation of anti-pollution laws) equal to 1/365 of the annual gross of the parent company or the violating company, whichever is greater. This fine would be applied for each day of violation. And it would help polluters to quickly see that it is far cheaper to clean up than to pollute.

Mr. Hodges concluded by suggesting specific legal action that can be taken:

1. Violators of the time schedules set forth in the water quality standards should be taken to court. This can be done without the pollution being classified as interstate. Judgments should be achieved against every violator. EPA, the polluters and the state would then work out the earliest possible dates for compliance, with such dates becoming part of the court order.
2. A tourist swimming in polluted waters in Hawaii makes the pollution interstate. EPA should pursue this concept so that Hawaii can have some Federal enforcement action.

Mr. J. Davitt McAteer, Ralph Nader Organisation, Hawaii Representative

Mr. McAteer discussed the decline of water quality in the state and placed the primary burden of guilt upon the State government and its regulatory agencies. He also lamented the lack of progress since the 1963 Board meeting in Hawaii and the lack of Federal action.

Mr. McAteer concluded with several recommendations:

- That the Governor call for a Federal Enforcement Conference under Section 10 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.
- That the Board urge the Governor to call the Enforcement Conference.
- That the EPA call an Enforcement Conference under Section 10 (d) (1) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act if the Governor fails to call one.
- The power of the EPA should be broadened by Federal legislation beyond the current interstate water authority, so that more of Hawaii is under EPA protection.

Sophie Ann Aoki, SCOPE (Student Council on Pollution and the Environment)

Miss Aoki expressed hope that the Board's visit would instigate action and that they would recommend forceful measures in those areas that the State has moved too slowly or not at all. She asked for EPA's support in the following areas:

1. Comprehensive re-evaluation of Federal involvement in Hawaii's sugar industry.

NOTE: Sugar is the third most important economic activity in the State, is supported by Federal subsidies, and is one of the major State polluters. Miss Aoki recommended that instead of automatically subsidizing sugar as the Governor has done recently in approving State tax reliefs, that the Federal government supply incentive through the tax structure and monetary grants so that sugar lands may be converted to diversified agricultural use.

2. All research and development funds granted by EPA require an implementation schedule to be adhered to when the research is completed, if appropriate.
3. EPA guidelines be clearly established and adhered to, to prevent the misuse of political influence and arbitrary administrative discretion in the direction of programs for research and enforcement.
4. That Federal support be given to the local and regional office of the EPA so that they may assume a stronger position.
5. That the Board support the proposed legislation that would authorize EPA to use Federal laws without the prior consent of the governor of a state for the enforcement of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.
6. That a progress report and an overall evaluation of the Board's meeting be prepared and copies made available to the public.

Mr. John C. Brogan, President of the Hawaii Hotel Association

Mr. Brogan is concerned about the delay in the construction of Honolulu's sewage treatment plants, the rejuvenation of recreational waters and the disposal of waste from sugar refining operations.

Ensuing discussion brought out the following:

The Hotel Association has pushed for the completion of the Honolulu sewage treatment plant, but it is not supporting the surcharge to help pay for it.

There was some discussion about the practice of creating beaches by moving sand from one area to another and the decrease in tourism resulting from water pollution. The occupancy rate of the Waikiki Hotels is declining and the Hotel Association would like Hawaii's clean environment preserved, aside from all else, as a good business practice.

Mr. Thomas M. Pico, Jr., Deputy State Attorney General

Mr. Pico accused Governor Burns of abandoning the enforcement of pollution control laws against the sugar industry and announced that he was resigning. In his testimony, Mr. Pico indicated that the present State Administration is not interested in enforcing water pollution laws and that the State has brought only two suits to enforce the law, against relatively insignificant polluters. One of those suits was rendered ineffective because it resulted in simply changing the location of discharge.

Mr. Pico was present at the negotiations between the State and sugar industry officials to solve the Hamakua Coast pollution problem. Mr. Pico accused the State of indicating to the sugar companies that they would not be prosecuted for pollution violations, and of allowing the sugar companies to dictate the terms of the settlement.

Mr. Pico stated that State Director of Health, Dr. Walter Quisenberry, was interested in moving toward holding contested hearings but that Governor Burns had blocked Dr. Quisenberry's efforts. Mr. Pico maintained that if the contested hearings had been allowed to continue they could have determined whether the plans agreed upon were the most feasible.

Ensuing discussion brought out the following:

Mr. Pico had been counsel for the State Department of Health since 1969, and counsel to the Office of Environmental Quality since its establishment.

During the Governor's recent meeting with the sugar people, their statements were accepted at face value. At lower levels of the negotiations, Mr. Pico said financial statements were requested from the Hamakua Plantation Company to prove that it was not feasible to adopt an alternative or interim solution. The data was submitted and analyzed by a professor at the University but the data was not sufficient to make a determination. Mr. Pico said the settlement plan had been submitted to the Department of Health some time ago, and the Department had rejected

it until it could be proven to be the best plan. During the Governor's meeting there were no serious attempts at negotiation, particularly after the statement that the State would not require contested hearings and it would not pursue court action.

The discharge permits are only to be issued when in the public interest. If the complete shutdown of the mills would result from the acceleration of the clean-up plans, it might well be in the public interest to let the mills adopt the three-year plan. However, Mr. Pico said that as a lawyer, he thought any violation of the law should be stopped as soon as possible, even if it is uneconomical.

Mr. Leroy G. Rathburn, Acting Manager and Chief Engineer of the Board of Water Supply

Mr. Rathburn said his group supported the principal of utilizing treated waste water as an alternate or supplemental source for Oahu's future water requirements. However, the use of sewage effluent for irrigation is premature because of the absence of reliable data on possible adverse effects on basal water quality. In the interim he suggested the continued disposal of properly treated effluent into nearby streams or the transport of the effluent into areas with caprock formations for use in irrigation.

Mr. Rathburn recommended that any proposed actions using effluent in other irrigation areas be delayed pending a study on the subject by the Water Resources Research Center, University of Hawaii, which would be completed in three to five years.

Mr. Hannibal Tavares, Public Affairs Coordinator, Hawaii Sugar Planters' Association

Mr. Tavares rebutted prior speakers who had charged that the sugar industry was in violation of the law. He said that all of the sugar companies in his association (20) applied for discharge permits within the required ninety days. Some of the companies received permits, while others remained under study. After the Director of the State Health Department notified the companies that he intended to revoke or deny the permits, all of the companies petitioned for the contested hearings to which they were legally entitled.

Mr. Tavares said the Director's chief objection was to the industry's timetables, most of which extended from one to three years, while the State provided a maximum of five years for a permit to be issued.

At the industry's meeting with the Governor, Mr. Tavares said Governor Burns set a deadline for the industry to meet, and if the industry disagrees they revert to the contested hearings.

Mr. Tavares said that Mr. Pico was mistaken in saying that the Governor did not intend to enforce the law; the Lt. Governor said that the executive branch hoped that the differences could be resolved without going to contested hearings or time consuming litigation. The Governor's deadline did not pertain to any mills other than those on Hilo, so that some contested hearings would be held.

In conclusion, Mr. Tavares stressed that the sugar industry was very sincere about trying to find solutions for their pollution problems.

Executive Session

Chairman Baise called the Board into executive session on June 10, 1971. The session was open to members of the press.

The executive session was highlighted by the appearance of Bertram T. Kanbara, Attorney General, State of Hawaii, who entered a statement for the record. Mr. Kanbara's statement, essentially a rebuttal to Mr. Pico's testimony, denied that the State had surrendered the prerogative of proceeding with contested case administrative proceedings or court action against the sugar industry if a meaningful program of pollution control could not be obtained otherwise. He questioned Mr. Pico's contention that a better arrangement concerning the Hamakua mills implementation plan could have been arrived at through the contested case and court action routes. Mr. Kanbara stated further that compliance will be supervised and if legal action is required to force compliance, legal action will be brought. Mr. Kanbara said that Mr. Pico had never indicated the kind of dissatisfaction he expressed to the Board.

He concluded by assuring the Board that his office will take appropriate administrative and legal action for enforcement of water pollution control standards.

Under questioning by the Board, Mr. Kanbara conceded that adequate monitoring of the State's waters is difficult due to lack of personnel in the State Health Department. Without such monitoring, enforcement actions are hampered.

Dr. Richard E. Marland, Interim Director, Office of Environmental Quality Control, also entered a statement for the record pertaining to a letter written by Dr. Doak C. Cox, ad Interim Director of the Environmental Center, University of Hawaii, to Lt. Governor Ariyoshi.

In the June 3 letter, Dr. Cox restated the views he had expressed in a June 2 meeting with the Lt. Governor and representatives from the sugar industry, state agencies, and the university community. The subject of the meeting was the water quality control plans affecting the Hilo-Hamakua coast sugar mills. Dr. Cox favored the 26-month

proposal of the sugar industry for the stoppage of trash and bagasse discharges into the ocean, rather than the implementation of an interim solution proposed by the Department of Health which would end the discharges in two to three months.

Dr. Cox stressed that the opinions he had expressed at the meeting were necessarily his own, since no use had been made of the Center as a mechanism for interdisciplinary consultation in the dispute.

In closing his letter to Lt. Governor Ariyoshi, Dr. Cox said he was disagreed that a hasty decision must be made about the mill discharges without a thorough scientific appraisal of the alternative plans.

In subsequent discussions with the Board, Dr. Marland said his job is to stimulate improved environmental programs, but that his Office of Environmental Quality Control has not been funded.

During the executive session the Board prepared a statement incorporating its recommendations to the Governor of Hawaii and the Administrator on improving the Hawaiian water pollution control program. The statement was released during a press conference held at the Sheraton-Waikiki Hotel on June 11, 1971. A copy of the statement is attached to this report as Appendix A.

The Board also adopted unanimously the attached resolutions (Appendix B).

Some of the discussion at the public hearing and subsequently at the executive session focused on the agricultural pollution problem and the need for EPA support in this area. The Board is concerned at the relative low priority assigned to these problems and has at several previous meetings indicated its desire to consider the agricultural pollution problem. This is presently being considered as a possible area of investigation for the next Board meeting. The possibility of a joint meeting of the Air and Water Advisory Boards was also discussed.

The Board meeting was officially adjourned at 3:55 PM, June 10, 1971.

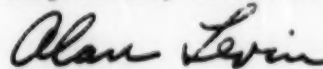
Progress

Since the Board's visit to Hawaii, a number of actions have been initiated, several as a direct result of the Board's recommendations:

1. The State has started recruiting for the position of Deputy Director of Health for Environmental Programs.

2. EPA has scheduled an enforcement conference for Pearl Harbor and environs for September 21, 22 and 23.
3. Action is proceeding under the 1899 Refuse Act to have nine sugar mills establish the formal requirement and the timetable for abatement of mill waste water discharge.
4. The City and County of Honolulu has proposed an ordinance to: (a) collect sewer charges in order to recover capital operation and maintenance costs for sewerage systems, and (b) exclude untreatable wastes from the sewer system.
5. The City and County of Honolulu has proposed a general ordinance to regulate grading and land clearing in order to control sediment pollution.
6. The Governor has endorsed the Navy-Pearl Harbor Program, and appointed a board of local, state and Federal officials to oversee the development and implementation of an inter-agency program.
7. Several citizen complaints have been filed with the U.S. Attorney, EPA, the Corps of Engineers, State Health Department and the State Attorney General by Life of the Land, a conservation organization. The complaints are against one subdivision developer and sugar companies alleging water pollution. As a result of the former, the State proposes to adopt a procedure for implementing the sediment control requirements of the water quality standards: (1) Require development of an erosion control plan; (2) Require approval of the plan by the State Department of Health; and (3) Periodically inspect the site to insure that the plan is implemented and that it is effective.
8. All State permits and all Corps of Engineer 1899 Act permit applications have been reviewed by a State-Federal team. An effort is being made to identify State permits for which additional requirements (for either abatement actions, or timetables) will be required before a Federal permit can be issued. Follow-up meetings planned to determine the best means of placing the additional requirements into effect. It is expected that the State will choose to incorporate needed additions. The State is also revising the Water Quality Standards Implementation Plan. It is expected that specific goals and implementation schedules will be developed for each pollution source covered by the plan.

Respectfully submitted,



Alan Levin
Executive Secretary

APPENDIX A

STATEMENT BY THE
PRESIDENT'S WATER POLLUTION CONTROL
ADVISORY BOARD

STATE OF HAWAII
JUNE 1971

The Board appreciates the invitation from Governor Burns to look at water pollution problems of the State of Hawaii and is appreciative of the frank and full discussions it has had with public officials and private citizens. Such an outpouring of citizen interest and participation in our meeting is particularly pleasing to the members of this Board. Only with public awareness and involvement will these problems be solved.

The public demand for a cleaner environment must be met through existing government structures. The State is the level of government to which Congress has delegated the primary responsibility for water pollution control. While Hawaii has model laws and a model state organization, without the proliferation of agencies found in many other states, the form is not necessarily the solution.

We are distressed that there is not enough emphasis in the State Health Department on water pollution in an area where water is the key concern. It is deplorable to find only part-time assignment of a handful of people devoted to water pollution control. We find this situation occurring in other states where a medically-oriented water pollution control program unfortunately overlooks other aspects of the public's concern. The Board would urge a more effective deployment of personnel in order to have an overall effective environmental program and that it be made a full-time assignment of a high level administrator who would give the program a definite direction and emphasis.

The Board has visited and investigated other resort areas where failure to recognize the pollution problems has destroyed or seriously hampered the tourist industry. Many of the problems found in the Galveston Bay, Miami, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands apply in the Hawaiian situation. It is of concern to the Board that Oahu is talking in terms of a ten-year time frame to meet problems which need solutions immediately. The failure to employ user charges or other cost recovery methods to speed up badly needed sewerage construction would be of concern to those businesses which are related to tourism. This Board questions whether Oahu has ten years.

We recommend that the State of Hawaii and the City and County of Honolulu assign the highest possible priority to construction of suitable facilities to treat adequately its domestic wastes thereby

preventing contamination of public waters widely used for public recreation and other purposes. The President's Water Pollution Control Advisory Board is firm in its conviction that water pollution treatment facilities should have a higher priority than many other projects, such as a new stadium and an addition to City Hall.

The progress of the County of Maui is impressive as an example of what can be achieved by assigning proper priorities. The residents of Maui should be complimented for their willingness to move rapidly to prevent a water pollution problem from developing.

We are concerned about how little monitoring is being done in heavily used recreation areas. The State owes it to the millions of tourists and to its residents to have constant and adequate monitoring not only for coliform but also for viruses and heavy metals. This should be coupled with a willingness to publish the data and interpretations thereof to assure all people that the waters are safe.

The Board also understands that there is to be a great deal of monitoring information which will be submitted by the State's permit applicants. Such information should form the core of the State's data system. Steps should be taken to assure that these data are both accurate and reliable by controlling the methods of collection, handling, analyses, and reporting.

The Board did not get expert testimony on the condition of the Hawaiian sea floor except for Kaneohe Bay. Destruction of coral by sewage and siltation (which was graphically demonstrated by movies and slides) recalled to Board members evidence which it had received about the "dead sea" areas off Newark, New Jersey and New York, New York where man has fouled the oceans almost beyond belief. Sediment runoff from the islands, both natural and manmade, obviously is increasing despite Hawaii's model land use laws which are superior to those the Board has seen.

Testimony from the construction industry and from Federal government representatives indicate strongly that not enough consideration is being given to damage done to the sea floor by sediment from housing, highway, and other construction. Visual evidence, including red-white caps off the Hamakua Coast, indicates that sedimentation needs a great deal more control. While the Board received no statement from the Soil Conservation Service, it is obvious that this agency's expertise should be consulted more frequently where the sea floor is endangered. The Board has seen other areas such as the Virgin Islands where marine life has been destroyed for miles offshore by sediment and sewage.

We recommend that agricultural runoff effluents in Hawaii which deposit sediment, chemicals, and other materials in public waters be recycled, lagooned, or treated in order that the adverse effects will be minimized.

The way in which one pollution solution often creates another problem may be demonstrated in the case of the Kahuku Sugar Company. The Board was told that a large tract of agricultural land will be proposed for rezoning for housing. Creation of a new bedroom community may result in overcrowding of the transportation corridor and eventually in the displacement or exclusion of other uses presently found in this corridor. This situation illustrates that comprehensive land use planning would be of value.

In 1963 the President's Water Pollution Control Advisory Board met in Hawaii. At that time, the Board was assured by the sugar industry that an effective program was being developed to cope with water pollution problems. This visit in 1971 reveals a disappointing lack of progress. The Board, however, was heartened to hear of the new plans worked out by the Governor and the industry. But, in view of the past record and controversial testimony at the public meeting, the Board urges the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to give full and careful evaluation to these proposals prior to the issuance of any permits under the provisions of the 1899 Refuse Act. The program must be outlined in a written schedule with a specific program for implementation to meet water quality standards. The provisions of this schedule must be enforceable under either applicable State law or the Refuse Act since further delay would not be in the public interest.

The Board recognizes that EPA was established by the President with the responsibility and authority to provide leadership within the Federal government on problems of environmental pollution control. Accordingly, the Board recommends to the Administrator that the agency pursue a vigorous and active role in negotiating with both the social and natural resource agencies to insure that their programs be fashioned to provide for environmental protection and enhancement.

In this context, the Board recommends that the Administrator exert his influence to insure that sedimentation, pollution or other deterioration of the nation's waters including those in Hawaii be prevented. The Board finds that the programs of Federal agencies reach into all facets of the environment. Programs such as highway and airport construction, housing and urban development, harbor development, many agricultural practices, and the leasing of Federal lands and facilities lend themselves to the management and control of environmental pollution problems in accordance with the mandate of the National Environmental Policy Act.

The Board was favorably impressed by the action program presented by the Navy for restoration of Pearl Harbor. To allow this national shrine to be used as a cesspool would be like using the Grand Canyon to dispose of old cars and solid wastes from the Los Angeles metropolitan area. The Administrator is urged to continue to do everything possible to encourage the appropriation of funds being requested by the Army, Navy and the Air Force for the Pearl Harbor restoration program.

Specifically, the Board recommends that the Navy seek appropriations for dockside receiving facilities for sewage from ships tied up in Pearl Harbor.

The Hawaiian situation exemplifies a gap in the existing law. The Board endorses pending legislation which would provide for Federal enforcement where States fail to live up to their obligation. If such legislation should fail, and if the State of Hawaii has failed to require implementation schedules which would achieve the approved water quality standards, it is recommended that the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency consider seeking relief in the courts to gain compliance on grounds of breached contracts involving Federal grants.

The Board further finds that the Administrator needs to provide for protection of the public investment under Section 7 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act as amended. The Administrator should establish at an early date a procedure in compliance with the Act to provide for denial of state program grant funds where the purposes of the Act are not being met. Program grants made under authority of Section 7 are the key to control of construction grants given to the States. With increased Federal involvement in this latter area, it is imperative that the purposes of the Act, protection and enhancement of water quality, be accomplished as a result of Federal expenditure.

RESOLUTION NO. 1

ELECTRIC POWER SITING

WHEREAS, the Nation's needs for additional electric power are continually mounting as a result of increasing demands from larger numbers of people; and

WHEREAS, these needs must be met with the least possible adverse impacts upon the natural environment; and

WHEREAS, the construction and operation of power generating facilities frequently cause significant environmental problems, including the pollution of water;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Federal Water Pollution Control Advisory Board, in regular session assembled June 10, 1971, in the State of Hawaii, hereby expresses its approval of the following principles of new legislation currently before the Congress: 1. that electric utilities prepare and publish general plans for the expansion of their systems at least ten years in advance of construction; 2. that each region or State should be authorized to establish decision-making bodies to review alternatives which may assure that suitable features to protect the environment will be adopted in the siting of electric power plants and attendant facilities, such as transmission lines; 3. that, in the absence of the establishment of regional or State decision-making bodies, operating with Federal guidelines, the Federal Government should assume the review and approval responsibility; 4. that proposed power plant sites and general locations of transmission lines be disclosed at least five years prior to construction with public hearings being conducted; and 5. that applications for construction of plants and transmission lines be required to be filed at least two years in advance with opportunities again given for public comments.

RESOLUTION NO. 2

MARINE PROTECTION ACT OF 1971

WHEREAS, the Council on Environmental Quality has found that a broad range of waste material is being dumped into the oceans, into coastal waters, and into estuarine areas; and

WHEREAS, the non-regulated dumping of these materials often endangers human health, welfare and the amenities, as well as ecological systems and the marine environment and pose hazards to economic potentialities; and

WHEREAS, in many cases, feasible and economic land-based disposal methods are available as alternative sites for wastes currently being dumped in the oceans;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Federal Water Pollution Control Advisory Board, in regular session assembled June 10, 1971, in the State of Hawaii, hereby expresses its urgent concern about the widespread use of oceanic areas for waste disposal and agrees with these principles in the proposed "Marine Protection Act of 1971": 1. that dumping into the oceans, coastal waters and Great Lakes should be prohibited except as authorized by permits issued by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency; 2. that the Administrator should be authorized to prohibit the transportation of material from the U.S. for the purpose of dumping it in the oceans, coastal, and other waters; 3. that the Administrator should be authorized to prohibit ocean dumping of certain types of materials and to designate recommended safe sites for disposal of other materials; and 4. that no permit should be issued for the dumping of material which would violate applicable water quality standards; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this Board also believes that the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency should be authorized to encourage research and development of recycling methods which would result in significant reductions in the amount of wastes which are being disposed of both through oceanic and land-based sites.

RESOLUTION NO. 3

FEDERAL ENVIRONMENTAL PESTICIDES CONTROL ACT

WHEREAS, chemical pesticides pose major threats to the environment, including the Nation's water resources; and

WHEREAS, it is both necessary and desirable that additional controls be placed upon the distribution and use of pesticides because of the environmental hazards involved; and

WHEREAS, the current methods of regulating pesticides are cumbersome, inadequate, or non-existent;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Federal Water Pollution Control Advisory Board, in regular session assembled June 10, 1971, in the State of Hawaii, hereby expresses its firm conviction that the proposed Federal Environmental Pesticides Control Act of 1971 should be adopted; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this Board hereby expresses its agreement with these primary principles:

1. that the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, when registering a pesticide, must be required to consider all of the environmental effects which may be involved;
2. that he classify pesticides, upon registration, in these categories: (a.) for general use; (b.) for restricted use; and (c.) for use by permit only;
3. that pesticides designated as being appropriate only under conditions of restricted use could be used only by, or under the general supervision of, approved pesticide applicators;
4. that pesticides classified for use by permit only could be applied or made available for application only with the approval of pesticide management consultants; and
5. that the Administrator should be authorized to stop the sale of pesticides if he believes it is in violation with provisions of the Act.

RESOLUTION NO. 1

WATER POLLUTION FROM AGRICULTURAL SOURCES

WHEREAS, siltation resulting from the runoff from fields results in sedimentation of dams, magnifies problems relating to purification of water resources for domestic and industrial use and aquatic organisms and damages their feeding and spawning areas; and

WHEREAS, uric acid, nitrogen, and nitrates and phosphates running off into streams supersaturate them with fertilizers and make oxygen requirements which kill aquatic resources; and

WHEREAS, such toxicants as rodenticides, pesticides, fungicides and weedicides contaminate water resources for a wide range of beneficial uses; and

WHEREAS, organic fertilizers such as nitrogen, phosphates and ammonia draining from agricultural lands result in widespread fish kill;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Federal Water Pollution Control Advisory Board, in regular session assembled June 10, 1971, in the State of Hawaii, hereby recommends that the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency work in the closest possible manner with Administrators of agencies dealing with agricultural programs which will result in the reduction of water pollution resulting from the runoff of water from agricultural lands.

RESOLUTION NO. 5

INTERNATIONAL WATER POLLUTION

WHEREAS, there is ample evidence that the use of environmental contaminants by one Nation affects wildlife and other resources of other Nations; and

WHEREAS, industries regulated by strict controls on water and air pollution in the United States are at a disadvantage in competing with industries in other Nations which do not observe or require the same standards of environmental quality; and

WHEREAS, the dumping of industrial wastes, domestic sewage, and solid wastes into the seas or rivers entering the seas adversely affects other countries;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Federal Water Pollution Control Advisory Board, in regular session assembled June 10, 1971, in the State of Hawaii, hereby urgently requests that the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency exercise the prerogative of his office in the most vigorous way to encourage the U.S. representatives to the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, to be held in June, 1972, in Stockholm, Sweden, in the "one-world" context to seek worldwide controls on pollution which will result in a clearer, safer, and more pleasant environment without competitive trade disadvantages to any Nation.